

## ASSIGNMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: "Organization and Administration," chapter 2--continued, pages 2-16 through 2-24.

2-1. Which of the following terms refers to the structure of a ship defined in terms of onboard systems and equipment?	IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-5 THROUGH 2-9. SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE CORRECT VALIDATION/AUDIT THAT APPLIES TO THE DESCRIPTION PROVIDED IN COLUMN A. YOU MAY USE THE RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MORE THAN ONCE.	
1. Configuration 2. Complement 3. Logistical make-up 4. Weapon system	<u>A. DESCRIPTIONS</u>	<u>B. VALIDATION/AUDIT</u>
2-2. The Ship Configuration and Logistics Support Information System (SCLSIS) replaced which of the following programs?	2-5. Sampling validation to ensure that data in the SCLSI database is correct	1. Baseline validation
1. COSAL 2. METRL 3. SECAS 4. SEMCIP	2-6. Includes follow-on clarification audits	2. Audit  3. Correction validation  4. Installation validation
2-3. The weapon systems file/SCLSI database is maintained by the Ship's Parts Control Center (SPCC). The term "weapon systems file" refers to which of the following configuration files?	2-7. Produces the ship Class Standard Database (CSDB)	
1. Parts inventory portion 2. Parts level 3. Component level 4. All of the above	2-8. Compares equipment that <u>is</u> on board with what <u>should</u> be on board	
2-4. How often should TYCOM administrative inspections be expected?	2-9. Verifies data being reported for new configuration item installations	
1. Once each training cycle 2. Once each overhaul cycle 3. Only upon request by the ship's commanding officer	2-10. How often should inspections of electronic equipment and digital data equipment be expected?	
		1. Once a quarter 2. At least once during the ship's overhaul cycle 3. At least once during the ship's training cycle 4. Only when the ship's commanding officer feels it is necessary

2-11. When an INSURV inspection is required, (a) who conducts it and (b) what is its purpose?

1. (a) Type commander  
(b) To determine the material readiness of the ship's equipment and systems
2. (a) Board of Inspection and Survey  
(b) To determine the material readiness of the ship's equipment and systems
3. (a) Board of Inspection and Survey  
(b) To determine the administrative readiness of the ship
4. (a) Type commander  
(b) To determine the administrative readiness of the ship

2-12. What is the purpose of a type commander's administrative inspection?

1. To determine the material readiness of departments
2. To determine only if PMS and administrative records are handled in an intelligent and efficient manner
3. To examine administrative methods and procedures at the whole ship category
4. To examine administrative methods and procedures at the ship level and department category

2-13. Which of the following statements is/are correct concerning Material Readiness Inspections?

1. They determine the material readiness of shipboard equipment and systems
2. They are conducted once during each ship's training cycle
3. They are normally conducted concurrently with, or as a part of, the INSURV inspection
4. All of the above

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-14 THROUGH 2-18, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE CORRECT SECTION OF MATERIAL READINESS INSPECTION THAT APPLIES TO THE DESCRIPTION PROVIDED IN COLUMN A. YOU MAY USE THE RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MORE THAN ONCE.

	<u>A. DESCRIPTIONS</u>	<u>B. SECTIONS</u>
2-14.	Visually inspecting and determining the condition and adequacy of all. equipment, cabling, repair parts, and tools	1. Performance inspection 2. Physical inspection
2-15.	Includes checks on whether the quantity and rates of personnel on board meet the ship's allowance	3. Maintenance administration inspection
2-16.	Includes system tests conducted on designated systems at a test and calibration facility	
2-17.	Determines if there is an established procedure for submitting OPNAV 4790/2 and 4790/CK forms	
2-18.	Makes basic measurements listed on the MRC for the equipment and systems	
2-19.	Which of the following publications contains installation criteria for shipboard secure electrical information processing systems?	
	1. MIL-SPEC-1680	
	2. MIL-STD-1680	
	3. MIL-SPEC-1860	
	4. MIL-STD-1860	

2-20. What type of inspection is the POT&I?

1. Postoverhaul test and inspection of the ship
2. Postoverhaul test and inspection to find out what work is still remaining from the overhaul
3. Preoverhaul test and inspection of the ship used in developing plans for an upcoming overhaul
4. Preoverhaul test and inspection only to inform NAVSEA of what overhaul work is to be completed during the overhaul

2-21. Which of the following TEMPEST inspections is the most complicated and is usually completed on only one ship of a class?

1. On-site survey
2. Instrumented TEMPEST Survey
3. Instrumented TEMPEST Configuration Control Inspection
4. Visual TEMPEST Configuration Control Inspection

2-22. Which of the following is a purpose of the Postoverhaul Inspection?

1. To furnish the commanding officer of the ship a report on the condition, capabilities, and limitations of the shipboard equipment and systems
2. To furnish the type commander with a report on the condition of the ship
3. To furnish NAVSEA with a report on the condition of the ship
4. To furnish NAVLEX with a report on the condition of the ship

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-23 THROUGH 2-27, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE CORRECT AVAILABILITY OR PERIOD THAT APPLIES TO THE DESCRIPTION IN COLUMN A. YOU MAY USE THE RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MORE THAN ONCE.

	<u>A. DESCRIPTIONS</u>	<u>B. AVAILABIL- ITIES</u>
2-23.	Normally assigned for emergency repairs of prime systems problems that impair the ship in fulfilling its mission	1. IMAV (Intermediate Level Maintenance Activity Availability)
2-24.	Denotes repairs of problems with noncritical systems or equipment that must be undertaken by a repair facility or yard, but that do not affect the ship's mission	2. RAV (Restricted Availability) 3. TAV (Technical Availability) 4. Upkeep period
2-25.	Availabilities assigned with either afloat repair activities or shore intermediate maintenance activities	
2-26.	A period of time in port during which the facilities of a yard or tender are available for routine maintenance that cannot be done underway.	
2-27.	A period of time during which the ship is rendered incapable of performing its mission.	

- 2-28. Which of the following statements correctly describe(s) voyage repairs?
1. Repairs of an emergency nature that must be made to enable a ship to continue on its mission
  2. Repairs of an emergency nature that can be made without requiring a change in the ship's operating schedule
  3. Repairs that normally cannot be made by ship's force
  4. All the above
- 2-29. Which of the following are the main sources for the definition of work required for shipyard overhaul?
1. Ship's knowledge and the CSMP
  2. Ship's knowledge and the POT&I
  3. The CSMP and the POT&I
  4. Ship's knowledge, the CSMP, and the POT&I

- A. Preoverhaul Test and Inspection (POT&I)
  - B. Conduct of other POT&Is designated by the type commander and concurrent development by the naval shipyard or SUPSHIPS
  - C. Maintenance work definition review scheduled by the type commander
  - D. Type commander screening of CSMP and work identified by POT&I
  - E. CSMP validation

Figure 2A.--Work requirements.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-30 AND 2-31, SELECT THE CORRECT RESPONSE FROM FIGURE 2A.

- 2-30. Which of the following is the correct sequence for the development of the Ship Alteration and Repair Package (SARP)?
1. A, B, C, D, E
  2. A, D, E, C, B
  3. D, A, E, B, C
  4. E, A, D, B, C

- 2-31. In what step of the SARP development must the ship place in priority order all work requirements that have been screened, but not yet authorized for industrial accomplishment?
1. B
  2. C
  3. D
  4. E
- 2-32. When the electronics work list is prepared before overhaul, where does most of the information come from?
1. PMS requirements
  2. Division planning list
  3. CSMP
  4. Individual work lists
- 2-33. Which of the following statements is NOT correct concerning the responsibilities of the electronics division during overhaul?
1. Once the overhaul personnel assume the equipment and systems, the electronics division no longer has any responsibility for the applicable equipment and systems
  2. The electronics division maintains responsibility for applicable equipment and systems being repaired continues throughout the overhaul
  3. The electronics division must inspect the work during repairs and upon completion
  4. The electronics division must sign off jobs that are completed, using the QA Manual as a reference

- 2-34. At the completion of an overhaul, what happens to all job orders (except in unusual circumstances) for uncompleted work?
1. They are closed or canceled
  2. They are left open for post overhaul completion
  3. They are closed or canceled except for authorized alterations
  4. They are left open for post overhaul completion; however, alterations have to be completed before the ship leaves the repair yard
- 2-35. Which of the following is the general definition of an alteration?
1. Any change affecting almost anything about the ship
  2. A minor change affecting almost anything about the ship
  3. A major change affecting almost anything about the ship
  4. A change of significant magnitude affecting anything about the ship
- 2-36. Alterations may be in the form of SHIPALTs, BOATALTs, MACHALTs, ORDALTs, or AERs. These alts are considered what kind of improvements?
1. Essential or nonessential
  2. Military or technical
  3. Nontechnical or technical
  4. Technical or safety related
- 2-37. Which of the following alternation improvements, if any, results in a change of a ship's operational or military characteristics, qualities, or features?
1. Technical improvement
  2. Military improvement
  3. Essential improvement
  4. None of the above
- 2-38. Which of the following alternation improvements, if any, results in a change to improve the safety of personnel and equipment and/or provides increased reliability, maintainability, and efficiency of installed equipments?
1. Essential improvement
  2. Military improvement
  3. Technical improvement
  4. None of the above
- 2-39. Which of the following categories of ship alterations are funded and authorized by the CNO?
1. Title "D" and "F"
  2. Title "D" and "K/P"
  3. Title "K" and "D"
  4. Title "K" and "K"
- 2-40. Which of the following categories of ship alterations are authorized and funded by the type commander?
1. Title "D" and "F"
  2. Title "D" and "K/P"
  3. Title "K" and "D"
  4. Title "K" and "F"
- 2-41. Which of the following basic purposes pertain to a field change?
1. Improving performance and reliability
  2. Improving maintenance and operational characteristics
  3. Improving safety
  4. All of the above

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-42 THROUGH 2-47, SELECT THE TYPE OF FIELD CHANGE LISTED IN COLUMN B THAT IS DESCRIBED BY THE STATEMENT IN EACH QUESTION IN COLUMN A. YOU MAY USE THE RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MORE THAN ONCE.

A. DESCRIPTIONS	B. TYPES OF FIELD CHANGES
2-42. Does not require parts or use of any special tools	1. Type I Field Change
2-43. May require parts; none of which are included with the field change	2. Type II Field Change
2-44. Requires parts; all of which are included in the field change kit	3. Type III Field Change
2-45. Requires parts; some, but not all, of which are included in the field change kit	4. Type IV Field Change
2-46. Provides the publications package changes and materials and special tools required	
2-47. Is usually published in an EIB article and consists only of a publication change	

- 2-48. Most shipboard electrical shocks are caused in which of the following ways?
1. By unauthorized use of, or unauthorized modifications to equipment and failure to repair equipment that was known to be defective and had previously given a mild shock to users
  2. Failure to observe the applicable safety precautions in the use of equipment or in working on or near energized equipment
  3. Failure to test and inspect equipment for defects, or failure to remedy all defects found by tests and inspections
  4. All of the above

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-49 THROUGH 2-52, SELECT THE CLASS OF FIELD CHANGE LISTED IN COLUMN B THAT IS DESCRIBED IN COLUMN A. YOU MAY USE THE RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MORE THAN ONCE.

<u>A. DESCRIPTIONS</u>		<u>B. CLASSES OF FIELD CHANGES</u>
2-49.	Is approved for forces afloat or station personnel accomplishment; no installation funding is required	1. Class A 2. Class B 3. Class C
2-50.	Normally requires industrial assistance for installation and requires the appropriate systems command installation funding	
2-51.	Approval of this class of field change for forces afloat accomplishment indicates only that work content is within their technical capability	
2-52.	Requires fleet installation funding for accomplishment by naval shipyards, tenders, and so on, when authorized by the type commander	

- 2-53. Accidents do not occur without a cause; most accidents are the direct result of some deviation from prescribed safe operating procedures.
1. True
  2. False
- 2-54. Training in the observance of safety precautions can help avoid preventable accidents and encourage maintenance of a work environment conducive to accident-free operation.
1. True
  2. False
- 2-55. One of your first duties with respect to safety education is to ensure that all personnel in the electronics division are aware of the dangers and the safety precautions necessary to combat these dangers.
1. True
  2. False
- 2-56. Concerning electrical shock, what is the lowest voltage that is considered dangerous?
1. 12 volts
  2. 20 volts
  3. 30 volts
  4. 100 volts